

Woman's Page

How to Fight the High Cost of Living

Blouses For the Summer Girl—Sailor Suits Worn by Young Ladies of Willow Figure—Material For Making Depends Upon Age—Suggestions For Making—Joining Collar Most Difficult Part—Things Seen in the Shops of Paris—Edicts of Dame Fashion.

BLouses FOR SUMMER GIRL

Any girl under 20, and many a girl years older—provided she be willowy of figure—will not think her summer wardrobe complete unless she has one or more sailor suits—now generally dubbed middy suits. Such dresses are worn with propriety by older girls for all cutting or sport purposes, and are especially popular for summer camps, and by little girls all day long until dressed for evening.

The general lines of making are nearly the same whether the girl be 2 or 20, as far as the blouse is concerned. The chief difference is in the amount of material needed and any good pattern will tell you that. Thus, for a regulation suit for a 9 year old girl, three and one-half yards of thirty-six inch material with a half yard of contrasting material for collar shield and cuffs, and two yards of braid for one row is a good allowance.

What the material is depends sometimes upon age, more often on inclination. Quite a little children use chambray, linen, gingham, or other pretty cotton goods, which are thinner and cooler than the galateas, pique, duck, or cotton drills that must be included for cooler days. The thin wool materials such as summer serge, flannel, chevrot, or panama are indispensable for at least one suit, especially if the summer is to be spent by the sea, in the woods, or on mountains.

Older girls use the heavier materials almost exclusively. White or colored serge of fine twill for the wool suits, and white English drill, galatea, and the tan and other unbleached "khaki" are thought most correct.

Suggestions for Making.

The joining of the sailor collar is the most difficult part of the middy blouses. Full directions are given with any good pattern. The seam is always joined toward inside and is hidden, by the facing, which is of a contrasting color, trimmed before being basted on, and is usually cut the entire length of the blouse opening and several inches below, though some of the modern "middies" do not have this effect.

Be particular to join notches exactly, stretching the edges as directed, otherwise the collar does not roll close when turned.

Turn in edges of collar and facing the same depth and baste them exactly even. Stitch close to the edge, and be sure the material is well caught at the point of V. An arrow head of several rows of machine stitching just below the point insures greater strength. The neck edge of the blouse must be even more carefully handled. Baste closely, fitting the ends smoothly inside the front of the blouse, then turn in a neat seam and stitch around collar line, down fronts, and across bottom. As the lower part of this stitching shows on the blouse it must be neatly done, and in cotton the color of the blouse. For the outer edge of the collar use thread the shade of the blouse in the shuttle and of the collar on top.

There are many different styles of middy suits when one gets away from the conventional sailor type. This is decided by individual taste and the age of the girl. Patterns can be found to suit all tastes. Younger children often have box plaits beneath a yoke, but the plainer styles are more characteristic and stylish.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS OF PARIS.

Checks in neat shepherd patterns will hold a place in the smartly dressed woman's favor.

Tulle covers many hats and tulle plaiting borders the brims of some of the newest hats.

A simple, pretty hat is a floppy leghorn trimmed with a band of red damask wool.

Bright colored silk hose is worn with lingerie frocks. The color should match the sash.

Dame Fashion is working her rage for draperies upon the evening gowns. The materials are actually twisted

and tortured into place. Starting in the vicinity of the shoulder, they writhe and wriggle all the way down the figure.

For the young girl the amber necklace is at the top notch of popularity. Coral also is in favor.

Lace and chiffon or lace and tulle are favored for sleeves and upper portion of décolleté waists.

A popular fad in footwear is the low shoe having ribbon straps which cross the ankle in sandal fashion.

A delightful and becoming illusion is gained by using a flesh colored chiffon yoke finishing the bodice.

Wraps of black chiffon are embroidered with roses in pink, crimson and gold and lined with two layers of pink chiffon.

The pelisse dresses over which are arranged scarfs, oriental draperies, and net effects will be much in fashion.

Two pairs of white canvas pumps are necessary to complete the summer footwear.

Vatic purple is the most fashionable shade for the parasol.

Deep tulle plaitings form a finish to extremely short sleeves.

Linen are always in good style, being smart, cool, and durable.

Even tailors have adopted moire as a possibility for the tailored suits.

Side sashes in color are effectively introduced on the bolero costumes.

Really attractive and graceful are some of the new big loose waistcoats in white corded silk with wide revers and collars.

The hat of changeable silk or satin veiled with tulle and trimmed with flowers is the latest offering of the millinery world.

The black satin bathing suit holds its place in fashion's favor. It can be severely plain, with perhaps the addition of dotted foulard collars and cuffs.

HOW TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING

J. M. White of the Ogden fruit association has received the following on the "middleman" from J. F. Jarrell, head of the Western Fruit Jobbers' association:

"As an ultimate consumer with a peach preserves taste and a dried prunes pocketbook, I am deeply interested in the talk about eliminating the middleman as a means of reducing the cost of living. The middleman is defined as anybody between the producer and the consumer who handles merchandise, meaning foodstuffs generally. If the means will justify the end I am in favor of the program."

"I have given the subject considerable thought and find from experience and investigation that the city man can eliminate the middleman by going into the country and purchasing fruit, vegetables, eggs, butter, milk, etc., direct from the farmer. The farmer can eliminate him by hauling his stuff to town and selling it from house to house. However, I find that the number of city men and farmers who thus eliminate the middleman is very small when compared with the number who do not so eliminate him."

The reason the number is small is that the average city man has not the time nor the necessary vehicles for transporting the "raw material" nor the inclination to buy direct; nor has the average farmer the inclination to dispose of his products in dribs, preferring to sell in bulk at a lower price. The city man and the farmer may be lacking in business judgment, but the facts are as stated.

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MARTYRED ENGLISH SUFFRAGET GOES TO LAST RESTING PLACE



Funeral of Emily Davison.

Pictures have reached this country showing the funeral of Emily Davison, the English suffraget who died from injuries received in stopping the king's horse at the derby. The accompanying photograph shows the casket being borne on its way to St. George's church, at Morpeth, England, where, in the presence of fully 20,000 women, Miss Davison was buried.

WELCOME TO THE N. E. A.

C. W. Penrose of the Mormon Church Tells of Early History of Utah Schools—P. P. Claxton Delivers An Address

Salt Lake, July 7.—Welcome to the N. E. A. was voiced by Charles W. Penrose in behalf of the Mormon church at services in the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon, following which Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, delivered an address on "The School Teacher."

Begun by the singing of "America" by the great Tabernacle choir and the thousands of citizens and convention visitors who filled all the lower floor and part of the balcony of the auditorium, the service was dedicated to education, which this week brings to Salt Lake the nation's teachers. It was part of the exercises of N. E. A. Sunday.

Commissioner Claxton likened the school teacher to seed corn—apparently contributing nothing to this generation but through ideas and precepts and knowledge planted in the young, bringing forth a great crop of useful men and women in the future. It was important then, he said, that the seed be of the finest quality and he enumerated the qualifications of the best teacher.

The commissioner was introduced by President Penrose, who prefaced the introduction with a word of welcome to the N. E. A. from the Mormon church.

"We hope that our visitors will have a pleasant time and will carry away with them pleasant recollections and feelings. We Mormons, as we are called, are friends of education. The first public building in this community was a school. It was also used for religious worship, but it was a schoolhouse nevertheless. We believe in perpetual education. We believe that on resurrection day we will have the benefit of all the knowledge we have gained in this life."

"Wherever light and truth come from, we hail it. Whatever is good and true and worthy, from whatever peoples, we embrace it. We like to hear the views of our friends. It is part of our religion to accept the truth wherever we find it."

"To our friends I wish to say that I wish all of them had been in the Tabernacle this morning. The building was filled with Sunday school children, representing one of the stakes, as they are called, in the city. When Mrs. Morris sang 'The Flag Without a Star,' the children all joined in, waving the stars and stripes. If our friends had seen this they would never go back to their homes and did the women who had been teaching school in Cache county and say that when she introduced the flag in the schoolroom, it was trampled upon and reviled."

"The pioneers who came here in 1847 brought with them the stars and stripes. They hoisted it here, in what was then Mexican territory. A battalion of Mormons made up part of the United States army that invaded Mexico and acquired this territory for the United States."

"We Mormons have always been attached to the flag; we love the nation it represents, the greatest on the face of the globe. We believe in the nation; it is part of our religion. We believe that the constitution was written by wise men raised up by God to do that work. When we sang 'America' it came not only from our throats but from our hearts."

President Penrose then introduced Mr. Claxton as "no stranger among us." The commissioner spoke in the Tabernacle at the time of the state teachers' convention last fall. Mr. Claxton, too, remarked upon the pleasure of that visit.

"It is true that education is an important consideration in Utah," he said. "The children of Utah attend school more days every year than the children of any other state."

Owing to the nature of the service, custom was done away with at yesterday's service, applause greeting the statement from the commissioner, as the short address of President Penrose had been applauded.

"The public school is the greatest educational agency in a democracy like ours," continued the speaker. "Therefore the school teacher is of the greatest importance. The most important function of our government is to put the best teachers in the schools. If our democracy succeeds in this it will succeed in all things. Teachers are like seed corn," and

here the commissioner carried out his illustration by harking back to the farm. The crop, he pointed out could be no better than the seed. It has been remarked, he said, that the teacher does not produce anything in the world, merely draws money from the taxes on the people. But these teachers, he said, while not producing anything new, are being planted again and will bear fruit in the men and women of tomorrow, whom they are teaching. It was important, he observed, that we look to who are put in as teachers. He dwelt then on the qualifications of the good teachers.

"The teacher should be intellectually honest," he declared. "Are you willing to accept the truth when you find it? There is no virtue in being deceived or in the pride of ignorance. Our minds should be open to everything." He spoke of the ignorance of the early times who refused to believe that the earth was round and clapped into jail those who first said it was. He spoke of the necessity of investigating and seriously receiving such questions as evolution.

"What the world is, is and it does not profit us to hide our heads in the sand," declared the commissioner. "I care not if my children get little knowledge in the schools so long as they emerge with the windows of their souls open. The teacher then should be a truth-lover, a truth-seeker and a truth-speaker."

Mr. Claxton said there were two kinds of teachers—one of mere clay and the other into which the breath of life had been breathed. Teachers should have knowledge; they should know what they are teaching; they should read more and they should know the history of their own profession.

"When someone says school teacher to me," concluded the commissioner, "I rise several inches in pride."

He referred then to the Greatest Teacher of them all. In conclusion he said there was perhaps no other profession where failure so affected other persons and where efficiency was so essential.

Levi Edgar Young offered the prayer. The service was concluded by President Anthon H. Lund.

COST OF THE FREEDOM OF TRUTH

"The Tremendous Cost of the Freedom of Truth" was the theme last night in First Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Higley and Mr. Wright furnished the musical numbers.

Rev. Carver said in part: "This is a day of expensive living. Most of the necessities of life are purchased at a high price, but the heritage of truth has been most dearly secured of all life's needs. Truth, the essential nourishment of the mind and soul, has ever been purchased at a cost that is beyond computation for it has been won at the cost of the noblest, purest and best lives the world has seen."

"Kings pride themselves upon the preciousness of their jeweled crowns; but not the most costly chaplet of gems represents as much real value as the possession of one law conveying civil or religious liberty. Cities enumerable with pride the number of pictures by great masters that hang on their gallery walls and tell of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars a single canvas is worth, but not one of them is as valuable as one small document giving a people greater liberty of truth, greater freedom in seeking that which because it is true, is their right. The Magna Charta, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Declaration of Independence, these are examples."

"And in the moral and spiritual realm the same holds true. At what tremendous cost have the ages secured the right which we enjoy this night of worshipping God as we will. And at what greater cost did we secure the truth which we tonight believe. The son of God was not too great a sacrifice for it to be made real."

"History is made life's most interesting book by the pages whereon are recorded the struggles and victories; that is because he dared to speak that which he believed; Altho' standing against the world for truth. The sands of Rome made red with the blood of those who would die rather than deny conviction. The fires burning Huss and Ridley. The battles fought and wars waged that the life of man might be free from the tyranny of despots. The slow, steady scope of freedom among the English people. The little colonies peopled with those who left home for freedom of truth, and who a little later fought for it. The mobs in Boston to crush the few who dared es-

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pouse the whole truth of man's freedom. Wars waged, cities depopulated, brave and pure lives sacrificed; these are but ordinary incidents in the long slow conquest of truth and freedom over error and self.

"In the supremacy of truth and right is it worth while? Is it worth while to starve or to give up life, rather than deny the conviction of that which is true? What is the real value of truth? Is it of more value than riches or prominence or ease?"

"We live today in a day of freedom of thought and speech. None can call us in question or make us afraid. But many in times past have had to suffer and die for that which is our common heritage."

"The sermon on the mount we are told belongs to the supreme glories of the race because its words in all the centuries have glowed with that inspiration which fires the human soul with freedom and independence and has enabled the truth loving to do and dare all that truth loves to do."

"When we speak thus we recall not only the oppression of error in Israel or the mailed fist of tyrannical power in Rome, but that which is battling in every heart and home in Ogden, where truth is uplifted. The temptation to display a dishonorable part or conceal an essential conviction, the temptation to give the moral and spiritual the second place; the temptation to go with the prevalent trend of ordinary careless conduct. These are trends which strike at the very citadel of truth in our lives for truth is not only honesty of speech with fact, but honesty of life with conscience and conviction. He who knows good and does evil lives a lie in his life. He who sees a good path and takes a doubtful one or one that he knows to be evil denies the truth."

"The greatest lesson to be taught our youth and the greatest principle our schools can impart to a growing generation is that first last and always truth of speech and life in the clear duty and the imperative obligation upon a human being. This supremacy of truth so dearly purchased is our most precious heritage and that teacher or school that teaches it in precept and life is part of the supremest of our race's blessings. Virtue, strong, determined character is the best exponent of sound theory and practice in teaching."

THE PLACE FOR TEDDY

Why in the world should the colonel go to Argentina? Mexico is the place for him—Charleston News and Courier.

SHEEP GO MONTHS WITHOUT WATER

Washington, July 7.—Sheep on the Nebo national forest, Utah, go four and a half months without water except for such moisture as they get from the dew and the juices of forage plants.

Grazing sheep on a range entirely destitute of water is a recent innovation due to the increasing demand for forage and the efforts of the forest officers to find a place on the forest ranges for all the stock that can safely be admitted. The area on the Nebo which has now proved usable by sheep is high and rocky, a portion of it being above timber line, and it has neither springs nor streams of sufficient size or accessibility to be used for stock watering purposes.

The grazing season lasts from June 15 to October 31, and during this period of four and a half months the animals do not get a drink.

Under such conditions, however, the sheep have done extremely well, and last year's lambs from this range had an average weight at the close of the season of 68 pounds on the Chicago market, which was rather above the normal weight from that vicinity.

In one area on the Targhee forest in Idaho sheep get water only twice during the four-months summer grazing season. There is no water on the range, but the sheep are driven to a nearby stream lower down the mountain side. Lambs from this range weighed 65 pounds on the Chicago market.



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